

RHEIMS BOMBARDED, CATHEDRAL BURNS

CAVALRY OF BRITISH ARMY
CROSSING PONTOON BRIDGEMINORITY HAS HALF
OF FERTILE EARTH

Naval Expert Suggests Majority May Attempt to Gain Territory

POLICY OF BRITAIN IS
PROVED BY HER RESULTS

As Mistress of the Seas She Holds World's Commanding Position

New York, Sept. 20.—Edgar Stanton MacLay, author of several volumes dealing with naval affairs, sees striking arguments for a big American navy in the present European war. He says: "It would be prudent for the people of the United States at this most critical period of the world's history to consider carefully the racial and territorial problems of the globe as they present themselves to-day and shape our government policies accordingly."

"That the world is rapidly approaching the time when all the desirable lands will be pre-empted cannot be doubted. Indeed, it is an over-population of the land that is the underlying cause of the present world-wide upheaval. Not that the earth has actually reached the acute stage of over-population, if all its inhabitants were evenly distributed, for the latest estimates show that the average is less than thirty persons to the square mile, while the earth's capacity is about 100 people to that unit of measurement."

"But the earth's population is not evenly distributed. While there are vast areas in the western hemisphere, in Africa, the great islands of the ocean and even parts of Europe and Asia, which scarcely have begun their development, there are many sections where the population, owing to racial, territorial and political limitations, have been seriously congested for many years."

"So serious has this condition become that in China millions of natives have been compelled, literally, 'to step off the earth.' In the city of Canton alone it has been estimated that 800,000 men, women and children have permanent homes in sampans, junks and even rafts. Many of these floating inhabitants seldom set foot on land, having been born, bred and brought up in the aquatic domiciles."

"On all the rivers, lakes, canals and sheltered waters of the coast of China are to be found thousands upon thousands of these permanent abodes on water occupied by families which have been pushed off the face of the earth."

"Even in Western Europe we find a similar condition of over-population. In Holland several million of industrious people have been forced off tide-level land, and are now dwelling on the unclaimed bottom of the North Sea. They, in truth, have been crowded off the earth, quite as much so as the enormous floating populations of Eastern Asia."

"We get a clearer understanding of this serious condition when we realize that of the 52,841,102 square miles of land in this globe fewer than 30,000,000 are suited for the support of mankind. Ernest George Ravenstein, F. R. G. S., estimates the earth's fertile area to be a trifle more than 28,000,000 square miles. Professor Supan, of Gotha, and other eminent geographers make estimates that vary slightly from Ravenstein's, but none of them reaches the (Concluded on page 4.)

Germans Unable to
Move Allies From
Strong Positions

From the battlefield, Sept. 20, via Paris, 5.36 p.m.—The bulk of the allied armies to-day remained waiting in the trenches while the artillery exchanged a furious cannonade with strongly placed German batteries. Some brilliant feats at arms were performed during the day.

Paris, Sept. 20.—An official announcement this afternoon states that slight advances have been made by the allies, who captured many prisoners and another flag.

Bordeaux, Sept. 20.—Official advices state that the cathedral of Rheims is in flames following the bombardment by the Germans, and that there appears to be little hope of saving it from destruction.

The minister of the interior announced to-day that the cathedral of Rheims had been destroyed by German artillery fire and that many other historic and public buildings of that city had been destroyed or seriously damaged. The government, he said, had decided to address a note of protest to all the powers.

London, Sept. 20.—The official press bureau announces: "There is no change in the situation."

"The weather is very bad."

"Counter attacks delivered yesterday afternoon and during the night were easily repulsed with loss to the enemy."

Advices from the front just received by General Gallieni tell of a desperate hand-to-hand conflict in the vicinity of Noyon. The Germans in great force attempted a night attack last night, and in the midst of a wild rain and windstorm the opposing forces fought literally man to man for hours.

It was not until the entire force on both sides had been drawn into action that the German assault was repulsed. The Germans were driven back on their main positions, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

French Attack German Centre With Artillery

The allies are trying to turn the western wing of the German army. Paris and London both give out bulletins, claiming success in this direction.

The German centre, strongly entrenched, holds fast. The French are now contending themselves with the use of artillery at this point. On the French right, however, fierce fighting is again in progress, with the Germans endeavoring to assume the offensive, probably in the hope that this action will dent a little the terrible pressure on the right.

Positions of British Generals Given

Interest naturally centres on the left wing, where the British artillery, under Sir Charles Ferguson, is in action. The extreme left is held by the forces of General W. F. Pulteney, and they are massed in the region along the Lettemoise and Aisne rivers, where they form a ragged triangle. His troops are supported by two French armies, and further to the east and northwest of Rheims are the armies of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien and General Sir Douglas Haig. They are also supported by French armies. The British have lost very heavily, as since the fighting began they have not been permitted to rest at any time. The German commanders, apparently realizing that it was the excellent work of the British forces that carried the day at the battle of the Marne, have concentrated their efforts in an attempt to destroy the British.

ITALIANS AT TRIESTE
STOP CHURCH SERVICE

Rome, Sept. 20.—Reports received here state that the factories of Austria in which explosives are manufactured are being worked to their capacity day and night.

According to the correspondent of the Messaggero at Trieste, the municipal authorities of Trieste, where the great bulk of the population is Italian, have refused to permit a special church service imploring victory for Austrian arms, on the grounds that the war is contrary to the sentiment of the people of the city.

ANTIVARI BOMBARDED
BUT WITHOUT DAMAGE

London, Sept. 20.—In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says that six Austrian torpedo boats have bombarded Antivari, a fortified port of Montenegro. They made a special, but fruitless, effort to destroy the French wireless station. No damage was inflicted on the town.

A dispatch to the Evening News from Venice says that one side of the Austrian dreadnaught Viribus Unitis was badly damaged in a fight in the Adriatic, but she escaped her pursuers.

NEGOTIATE FOR RELEASE
OF CAPTURED STEAMER

American Embassy and Netherlands Legation in London Making Representations

London, Sept. 20.—Both the American embassy and the legation of the Netherlands in London are negotiating with the British admiralty to bring about the release of the steamer Ryndam, of the Holland-American line, now detained at Queenstown. The Ryndam was taken into Queenstown by a British warship, while on her way from New York to Rotterdam. She has on board twenty-three Americans, including Captain Augustine McIntyre, U. S. A., who was on his way to the continent as a military observer of the war.

BERLIN CLAIMS THAT
BATTLE REMAINS EVEN

Berlin, Sept. 20.—It was officially announced last night that the situation in the western campaign was unchanged along the entire front. The Franco-British forces have been obliged to take the defensive in entrenched positions, the attacks upon which are slow in results.

BRITISH SUBMARINE IS
LOST; DETAILS LACKING

London, Sept. 20.—The British admiralty announced the loss of the submarine A-E-1, belonging to the Australian fleet. No details were given in the cable from the Australian government reporting the loss.

FIGHT WILL GO ON
TILL VICTORY WON

Armies Believed Yesterday To Have Been Engaged Hand-to-Hand

SILENCE OF ARTILLERY
INDICATES EXHAUSTION

Struggle Has Passed the Critical Stage And Has Become Vital

London, Sept. 20.—The best blood of Britain and Prussia helps the torrential rains to swell the Aisne river's flood, while the British and German people, together with the rest of the world, wait without news of the greatest battle in the world's history.

Following an artillery duel of four days, it is probable that the German and allied armies clashed yesterday in a hand-to-hand conflict. The result of that struggle is still unknown to anyone outside the official circles in Berlin, France and London.

With the allies attempting to turn the German right flank, the Germans attempting to push through the centre and recapture Rheims and the men practically dying from exhaustion, the situation has reached a stage which has passed the critical to the vital. It has become a question of reinforcements.

The battle has already been prolonged beyond the point of human endurance. It is said by some military men that the result has become a question of nerves. They claim there is a point when even military genius must succumb before constantly piling heaps of dead and constantly growing choruses of wounded men.

Strategically, the two armies are both in a position from which neither one of them dares to withdraw. Steady rain for a week has made it impossible to extricate heavy artillery from the morass into which the whole of Northern France has been turned.

Neither side will dare to give up the battle on the Aisne without its guns, and those, seemingly equal in numbers and strength, have nearly roared out their usefulness.

The men on both sides must be at least knee-deep in the water of their trenches. They dare not raise their heads. They scarcely dare tend their wounded. They cannot risk the burying of their dead. It is a battle without parallel in history. Nearly 3,000,000 men are engaged and apparently cannot get away from each other.

SERVIANS WIN BATTLE
FROM 20,000 AUSTRIANS

Nish, Serbia, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that a numerically inferior Serbian force has repulsed an attack by 20,000 Austrians near Novipazar. The Serbians inflicted heavy losses on the attacking force.

DEAD ARE BURIED ON
FRENCH BATTLEFIELD

Correspondent Tells of Battle at Ancient Chateau of Mondement

London, Sept. 20.—Describing the scene on the battlefield at Marne a correspondent writes: "Long lines of newly broken brown earth mark the graves of the victims. Some of these burial trenches are 150 yards long. The dead are placed shoulder to shoulder and often in layers. This gives some idea of the slaughter that took place in this battle."

"The peasants, who are rapidly coming back to the scene, are marking the grave trenches with crosses, and planting flowers above and placing on them simple bouquets of dahlias, sunflowers and roses."

"Some of the hottest fighting of the battle took place around the beautiful old chateau of Mondement, on a hill six miles east of Soissons. This relic of the architectural art of Louis XIV. occupied a position which both sides regarded as strategically important."

To the east it looked down into a great valley, with the concealed marshes of St. Sord at the bottom. Beyond are the downs and heaths of Epernay, Rheims and Champagne, while the heights of Argonne stand out boldly in the distance. To the west is a rich agricultural country.

"The possession of the ridge of Mondement was vital to either the attackers or the defenders. The conflict here was of furnace-intensity for four days."

"The Germans drove the French out in a terrible assault and then the French guns were brought to bear, followed by hand-to-hand fighting on the gardens and lawns of the chateau and even through the breached walls. The French eventually took the position."

GERMAN OFFENSIVE
IN EAST PRUSSIA
CHECKED BY RUSSIA

Antwerp, via London, Sept. 20.—The Russian legation announces that the German offensive in East Prussia has been checked and that the Russians have captured part of the artillery which was being sent by the Germans from Breslau to aid the attack on Ivangorod.

ROUMANIA WITH RUSSIA
BULGARIA SYMPATHETIC

Balkan States Becoming More Active in Regard to the European War

Washington, Sept. 20.—Possibilities of Roumania entering the European conflict on the side of Russia are reported in brief official advices from neutral observers in Bucharest. No reasons were given for the probable action of Roumania.

Bulgaria likewise, is reported showing strong sympathies for Russia. On the receipt of news of Russian victories in Austria a few days ago there were big demonstrations against Austria throughout Bulgaria which had to be suppressed by the police.

Advices similarly show that Italy is having considerable difficulty in suppressing popular demonstrations in favor of the Triple Entente.

JAPANESE WIN FROM
KIAU CHAU GERMANS

Tokio, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that the Japanese expeditionary forces attacked the Germans thirty miles north of Kiau Chau and defeated them on September 18. The Germans are said to have abandoned a fortified position and fled in disorder.

Grenadiers and Queen's Own Leaving Toronto for Service



STEEL BELTED PARIS PREPARED FOR SIEGE

HERCULEAN Task That Confronts Kaiser's Army in the Investment of the Most Strongly Fortified City in the World—French Have Been Strengthening Defences for Years in Anticipation of the Second Coming of Their Ancient Enemies.

On to Paris! is the German battle cry. Cold steel, withering shrapnel and the relentless push of the Kaiser's gray hordes are steadily driving the allies back upon the French defences—ruthlessly getting nearer and nearer to the Parisian capital. Can the Germans reach their goal? And if they get within striking distance of Paris can they invest and starve the city to surrender as they did in 1871?

It is yet a long way to Paris, and even should the allies fail to keep the Germans in check still the biggest task is ahead of the Kaiser's troops. The investment of Paris would prove a vastly different proposition from that which the soldiers of the fatherland had to negotiate forty-three years ago; the French have prepared for this second coming of their ancient enemy and the welcome is apt to be a desperately discouraging affair. Naturally, the French military authorities have kept as secret as possible the details of their defences. But a great deal is common property regarding their general disposition, and by patient research some particulars have been gleaned here and there which afford a pretty fair index of the character of the fortifications which stand squarely in the various paths by which the Germans would logically have to advance upon Paris.

The strategic significance of the Parisian defences has been materially altered by the developments since war was declared. Undoubtedly the unexpected opposition on the part of the Belgians and the British co-operation with the French have added to the gravity of the problem confronting the Kaiser's general staff, because the incident delays have given the Russians the time in which to effect their complete mobilization. There is every reason to suppose that the intention of the Germans was to strike swiftly and overpoweringly the enemy to the south, and then hasten on to Paris to effect its investment. This done, and with troops left behind to maintain a siege and to cover the lines of communication back to Germany, then the army corps that could be spared were to be rushed toward the north and east to meet the Czar's armies either at the German frontier or at advanced positions previously secured in neighboring Russian territory.

Somehow the wheels of the Russian organization have moved faster than was believed possible by Gen. von Moltke and his associates of the Kaiser's general staff, and the question now is: Can the Germans effectually invest Paris even should they be able to force their way to the military environs of that city? Won't the Germans have to withdraw more troops to check the sudden advance of the vast armies of Russia than was first imagined? Would this leave a sufficient force to hold the French in check around Paris, especially as they will undoubtedly be able to count upon further substantial assistance from Great Britain? Time alone will tell but what we are fortunately able to disclose about the Parisian defences and the preparations at the French capital will help even a layman to grasp something of the gigantic task likely to confront the confident Germans.

To begin with, Paris enjoys an enormous advantage strategically because of natural conditions, and the cunning French military engineer has availed himself of all of these topographical accidents. Paris lies at the confluence of three rivers—the Seine, the Marne and the Oise—and it is by the valleys of these three streams that the enemy would have to come when advancing into France from the northern and eastern frontiers. The valley of the Seine trends directly to the historic "gap of Belfort" which stands between the Swiss Jura and the southern Vosges. The Marne valley leads to the deep northern Vosges, while the valley of the Oise is the logical highroad from Belgium.

History has emphasized repeatedly how all roads along these valleys make naturally relatively easy paths for approach to Paris from the east and north, and the military problem is, accordingly, that of defending these somewhat narrowed lanes by which the traditional foe must come. Therefore, the task of the defence is strategically aided by this natural prescribing of the routes which the Germans must adopt whether they come by a single one or move simultaneously over all three.

Way back in 1840 M. Thier planned the advance fortifications of the capital, then supplementing the battlements girding the city by a belt of sixteen detached forts on the northeast and southeast approaches to Paris. How well he planned was amply proved during the winter of 1870 to 1871, and since then the government has added a third belt or zone of defences covering a much wider area and therefore necessitating the employment of a greater force on the part of a potential foe.

Besides this third enceinte, the older forts have been rearmored and remodeled, and the old battlements immediately around the city, having a perimeter of twenty miles, have been strengthened with modern ordnance. There was a time not so long ago when it was proposed to raise this ancient wall, but the authorities thought better of it and have since turned those battlements into formidable defences in a modern sense of the term.

Paris stands without a parallel among fortified cities and is the greatest climax of military engineering cunning. More than once opposition was raised to the stupendous amounts involved in the protective works, but the French have realized their national peril and have provided the needed funds. For thirty people it is not difficult to realize the antagonism to further appropriations for these forts, because available figures show that nearly \$800,000,000 have gone for their building and re-

modelling. The significant part of this staggering outlay lies in the fact that well nigh all of it has gone toward providing defences on the north, the east and the south. In short, this protective work blocks the paths leading eastward toward the German frontier. The defences of Paris to-day, compared with the forts of 1870, are as much of an advance as the modern magazine rifle is upon the old muzzle loading muskets of a century back. The circle formed by the forts of 1870, lying beyond the walls of the city at distances ranging from one to three miles, then had an arc of something like forty miles, and within their combined zones sheltered an area of about 130 square miles, of which quite half

was spread with fairly thickly populated suburbs. Then the region had in the neighborhood of 1,700,000 inhabitants, including the soldiers present for the city's defence. Beyond this encircling of forts, at a judicious distance lay the investing Germans and allowing 5,000 men per mile, and the arc one of about fifty miles, that meant a permanent force on the firing lines of 250,000 troops.

To-day Paris has a population of quite 3,000,000 souls, and the outermost fortified zone covers more than double the distance of that embraced by the detached forts of 1870. Indeed, the environs of north, east and south Paris are divided into three margins protected by many new permanent batteries and forts. The circle of these new defences has a sweep of eighty-five miles, and the guarded zones have a combined area of nearly 600 square miles. The older defences were hampered by neighboring towns, but of the present territory now guarded probably not more than one-fifth of it, if that much, is built upon, the greater portion of it being available for agriculture and grazing. You will understand the value of this difference a little later on.

Because of the eighty-five-mile spread of the entrenched camps an investing army would to-day have to have a front of substantially 100 miles, and this would necessitate the presence of not fewer than 500,000 efficient fighting men in order to make a siege practicable. Actually this would involve a combined force of twice this number. Can the Germans spare this many men, even if they break through the allies and initiate a siege?

But this is not all. Competent authorities declare that Paris can be successfully defended by 350,000 men, and it is said that double this number could easily be assigned for this work without crippling the field armies in any way. To maintain these defenders the French would have their base of supply right in Paris itself, while the besiegers must, of necessity, draw their ammunition and food from beyond the frontier, many leagues to their rear, and, at the same time, guard their lines of communication against the mobile forces of the French armies in the field.

Now the three entrenched camps are not literally entrenched in the older use of the term, nor are the exterior works apart from the forts, either permanent or continuous. They are thrown up at certain strategic points, where natural cover hides them from the casual eye, and the military authorities have seen to it that visitors have been few and far between. Indeed, the average Parisian or the run of Frenchman know next to nothing about these secret provisions for the safeguarding of their capital.

Of course, the main forts are more or less conspicuous, but there is not much that they disclose from the outside of their offensive and defensive resources. This is especially true of the new works. These are earthen para-

manoeuvres have proved that these tracks can be laid with great speed and for long distances in an astonishingly brief while. Upon cars designed for this work 4.1 inch guns can be mounted, and it is said that the whole operation of stopping the train, aiming, firing and moving on again can be accomplished in less than a minute.

The same railway system is intended to facilitate the transportation of ammunition and supplies to every one of the forts, and, in addition, to make it possible to hasten the concentration of large bodies of troops at threatened points. To meet this system successfully the Germans would have to construct a double if not a triple line of rails back from their firing line, and this would be an immense undertaking which would involve much time and preparation. Without such a convenience and with a front at least one hundred miles long the Kaiser's strategists would have grave difficulty in moving sufficient men speedily from point to point to meet a massed attack which the French could easily make.

In order to invest Paris successfully the Germans would have to maintain a million of men there and to supply ammunition for the guns as well. It has been conservatively estimated that each man at the front would require daily five pounds of supplies in the shape of food, drink, tools, tents, clothing, medicines, small arms, ammunition, fuel and forage. For an

army of 1,000,000 men this would call for a daily dispatch westward from Germany of fifteen trains consisting each of twenty heavily laden cars.

This in itself would be a stupendous undertaking and would sorely tax the Prussian railroads. But it does not include any provisions for new field guns, siege guns, mortars, heavy ammunition, etc., not to mention engineering materials for the building of bridges and the like. At least sixty trains of twenty cars each would have to be put in service to keep up the daily demand in the successful maintenance of a siege of the French capital. Failure would be apt to spell ruin and a disastrous defeat, especially if sufficient food supplies were not forthcoming for two or three days.

On the other hand, the government of the city of Paris is fully prepared against a long investment, and it has profited by the lessons of the winter of 1870-71. Immense quantities of provisions in the way of prepared foods and canned stuffs are to-day in storage in the special warehouses and facilities are also provided for the killing and the preserving of the flesh of live stock which can be driven in from the outlying fertile country and killed and frozen as convenience dictates.

To-day the available pasturage is enormously greater than was the case during the Franco-Prussian war, when so much of the region lying within the belt of the detached forts was built up.

Then too there was no way of refrigerating the fresh meat, there were available sources of food for the animals. Now compressed fodder is to be had for the feeding of live stock that might be driven closer to or even within the city in case of need. The governor of Paris has seen to it that reserve supplies of coal, wood, charcoal, mineral oil, chemicals, etc., have been placed in storage, and the city to-day can withstand a siege for many months without fear of famine.

The hospital facilities of the city are extremely elastic and the amplest thought has been given to this vital phase of the city's defence. In this important work the railroads will play a conspicuous part, both the permanent lines and the temporary narrow gauge tracks laid within the outer zones. By these means the wounded men will be brought speedily from the front and cared for either en route or hastened to the hospitals within the city's walls.

So, too, the worn out troops in the outlying forts can be brought within the municipality for rest and recuperation while the relieving soldiers can be transported rapidly to take their places. The enemy would work under disadvantages in these particulars and in time the stress would tell both upon the personnel at the front and upon the routes or the railroads over which the wounded would have to pass to the rear and fresh troops be brought to the firing lines.

Under the circumstances we may reasonably ask, can the Germans invest Paris? If so, can they maintain themselves there long enough to force the city to surrender? The Germans did not carry the detached forts in the Franco-Prussian war; Paris fell to them because it was starved out. To-day the city can withstand a far longer siege and the fortification are vastly more formidable than they were forty-three years ago.

Gave Germany Back Her Own Ultimatum Japan Waited for 20 Years: Statement of Consul-General

The following statement, inspired from Tokio, was given to the press recently by the Japanese consul-general

which she secured and almost impregnable fortified not only became a cancer in the side of China, but, to change the metaphor, an arrow directed at Japan. With Kiau-Chau in her possession, Germany had a great advantage over all nations trading in the rich region of middle China. Moreover, the diplomatic history of the far east shows conclusively that Germany's course runs directly counter to the principle of the integrity of China and the open door, and it points plainly to the eventuality of her brandishing the mailed fist undisguisedly when she is fully prepared. The United States performed an act of self-abnegation when it freed Cuba and gave that country its independence. In proposing to give Kiau-Chau back to China, Japan was actuated by the same altruistic motives as the United States.

A Parallel Case.
"To bring it home more forcibly; suppose Havana were held by Germany, what would be the attitude of the United States, with its knowledge of Germany's well-known desire to acquire colonies, particularly in America? Would the United States not deem it imperative to remove this tremendous military force from such close proximity to its territory?"

"It cannot be too strongly reiterated that the action of Japan is inspired by a sincere purpose to create conditions which will insure a durable peace, a peace which will be as much in the interest of the United States as in that of Japan. There is no feeling of hostility in Japan towards the United States. There is a strong, firm purpose to maintain the bonds of friendship that have united the two nations for so many years. Questions, of course, have arisen between us. Questions will arise. But these questions have never endangered, nor will they ever endanger, the traditional relations of firm friendship resting upon the basis of the indestructible ties forged by the history of half a century. Japanese know they have nothing to fear from the United States. Americans realize they have nothing to fear from Japan. Separated as the two nations are by the largest ocean in the world, there can be no conflict arising from such contact as exists in Europe."

Peace With Americans.
"To Japan, peace with the Americans is essential by virtue of the fact that it draws upon the Southern States for raw cotton, and upon other sections for materials which it requires. To the United States, peace with Japan is necessary, because of the trade with us, and because of the high purposes held in common by both countries."

"It is a matter of regret to Japan that Germany did not comply with the terms of its ultimatum and evacuate Kiau-Chau. Had this been done war would have been averted. Following the war with China in 1894-95, Japan evacuated Port Arthur, in accordance with the counsel of Germany aided by Russia and France. The ultimatum which Japan sent to Germany was identical with that which Germany handed to Japan. Japan accepted the advice of Germany. Germany has refused to follow Japan's example, and has thereby precipitated the conflict."

"The world will see that Japan's word, when given, is a bond that will be executed to the remotest degree. It will realize also the inestimable blessings of a lasting peace in the Far East, as a result of what Japan is about to do."

LIEGE (1914).
New York World.

"Ye're men of peace," the Kaiser said. "Ye wot not how to fight! Give passage to my soldier men, nor prate to me of right, Or I'll blot out in red the oath ye swore in black and white!"

The Burgomaster from the wall: "Peaceful men are we, But we have sworn that through our land we'll give no passage free. And what we swore in black and white we'll keep in red!" said he.

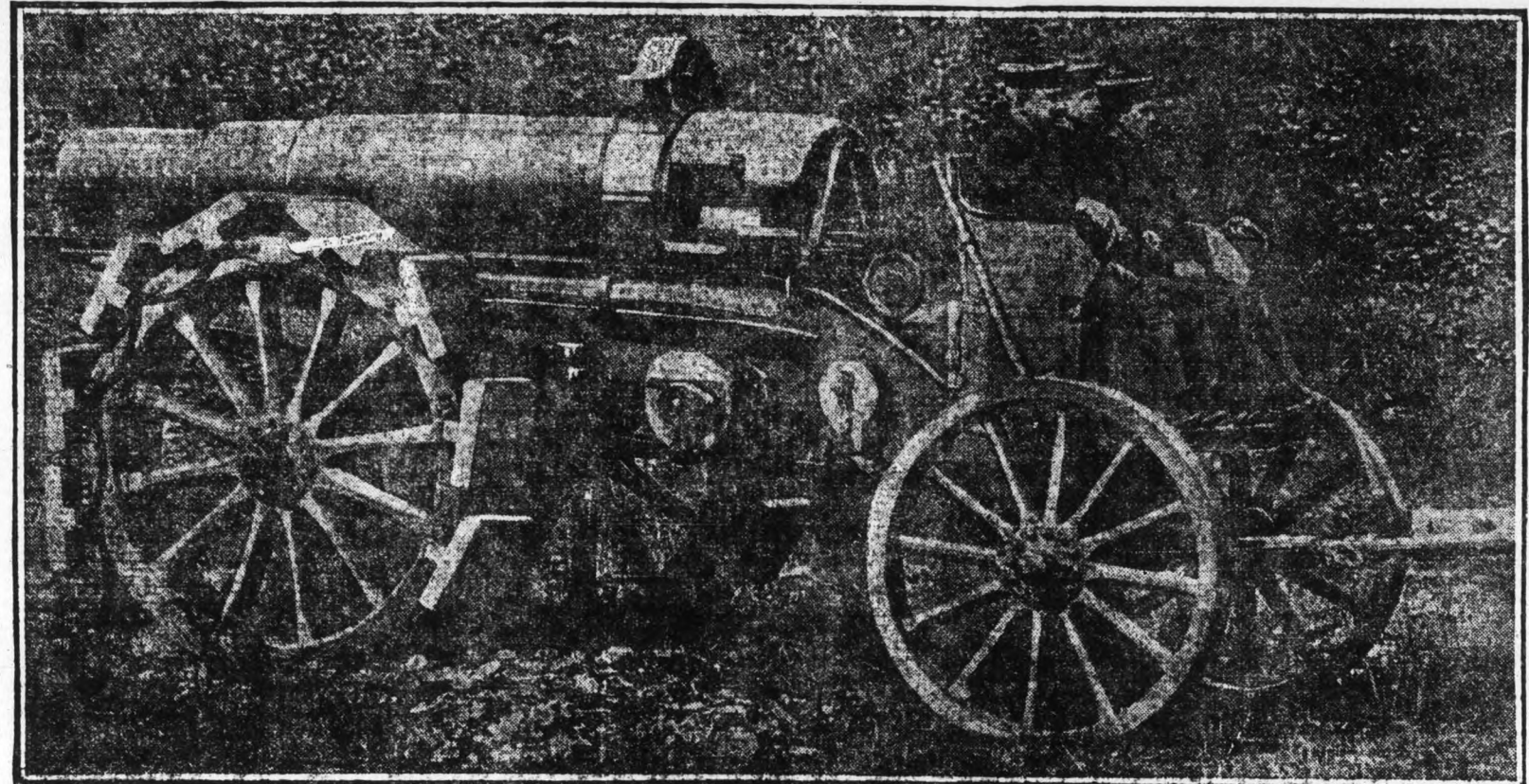
"Push on, my men," the Kaiser cried. "Turn loose the cannonry! Hail out that Burgomaster churl to hang upon a tree! Rush on, my Uhlans, cuirassiers, dragoons and infantry!"

Across the meadows, 'neath the walls, the regiments advance. The horsemen rush, the footmen push. With cannon, salute them. They strike the men who dare to keep the oath they swore to France.

Effoon the peaceful meadows groan sible, and the Pekin government was forced also, to erect a church of the faith of the murdered missionaries. Such a punishment was not in accord with mercy, but prescribed by the insatiable territorial ambition of the German government.

"By her acquisition of Kiau-Chau, Germany became a menace to the peace of the far east. The point

Example of Gun With Which Germans Proposed to Assault Paris



GEN. BUELOW
(On the left)
Who Led the Germans at Namur

What Kiau Chau Has Meant to Germany

The District She Will Lose Has Cost Her Much Energy and Money

It is not hard to understand just why the Kaiser declined to accede to Japan's ultimatum regarding Kiau Chau. The Germans have every reason to want to hold on to their leasehold or protectorate—call it what you will—because by dint of years of industry and hard work the Teutons have built up for themselves an enviable commercial position in the Far East through the influence of this particular possession. To abandon the concession would mean to throw away all of this industry and at the same time to cripple the Kaiser's capacity to look after the interests of his people in the Orient.

Opinions may differ, and undoubtedly, as to Germany's moral right to her zone of influence in the Shantung peninsula, but we are living in an enlightened age! And this little nicety of casuistry is not apt to weigh heavily with nations bent upon territorial aggrandizement, especially when the palm goes to the first comer and the denuded nation incapable of putting up effective resistance.

It might be just as well to give the German view of the subject, and the following story holds closely to the facts as presented by Paul Rohrbach, formerly imperial commissioner of German Southwest Africa. He has told his story in an entertaining work entitled "Die Deutschen Kolonien" and does not needlessly gloss over the conditions leading up to Germany's acquisition of Tsing Tau and the surrounding neutral zone.

"Our East Asiatic colony is generally known under the name of Kiau Chau. However, it would be better to call it Tsing Tau, as Kiau Chau is a city which does not belong to the German territory involved. The designation 'Protectorate of Kiau Chau' came about because the waters and a part of the coast of the bay upon which Tsing Tau is located were named after the old Chinese city. The German colony is formed by the bay, the enclosing islands at the entrance and by two pieces of land on each side of the bay. On the east side of the harbor mouth is the modern German-Chinese city of Tsing Tau, which is the base of support for our commerce and our navy. Before the upbuilding of this settlement began China agreed not to exercise any military jurisdiction over a stretch of land embraced within a semi-circular radius of fifty kilometers around the port, and this area constitutes what is now known as the 'neutral zone'."

"The Chinese province of Shantung forms the hinterland of Tsing Tau. It is about half as large as Prussia, but densely populated, the inhabitants numbering between thirty and forty million, and to sustain them the most intensive sort of farming is required. The reason for Germany's acquisition of property at this particular point on the coast of Shantung goes back to the closing events of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894. As is well known, the Mikado's soldiers completely vanquished the Chinese and were intent upon forcing a disadvantageous peace upon the authorities at Peking. The idea, however, of transforming China into a Japanese vassal state was not in accord with the interests of European powers and for that reason Germany, Russia and France interfered in China's behalf, and so effectually that the Japanese were obliged to modify their terms greatly.

"As a recompense for this intervention (2) the three participating countries deemed themselves entitled to the right to demand some favor in return. Russia did not stop at little things, and forced China to give her present claims upon the whole of Manchuria, the land of origin of the imperial house of China, and insisted upon the evacuation of the important naval harbor of Port Arthur. France as well as Britain was given valuable concessions. The German government, guided by the advice of the great geographer, Ferdinand von Richthofen, the man most familiar with China, decided upon the Bay of Kiau Chau as its measure of reward in China's behalf.

"Even before this arrangement was effected with the Pekinese authorities trouble arose which led to the landing of German marines and to the occupation of the Chinese military camp at Tsing Tau. For years a German Catholic mission had been active in the interior of Shantung.

"In the fall of 1897 there occurred an uprising in that region due to the general dislike of the Chinese for foreign missionaries. Two German Catholic priests were murdered at that time by the fanatical mob. This incident, for which Germany had the right to demand satisfaction from China, impelled the immediate occupation of Tsing Tau on the 14th of November,

1897. After some negotiations the native government agreed to evacuate the territory, and in January of 1898 a formal treaty bound the bargain. In order to appease the sensibilities of the Chinese the arrangement was looked upon simply in the light of a lease for 99 years!

"Since 1898 there has arisen on the eastern rolling shores of Kiau Chau a city which, at first glance, one would hardly believe could have been called into being in so short a period. Tsing Tau has two distinct sections, a Chinese and a European. The Chinese city is called Tapanau, and an especially active business life has been awakened there. In the European business section one finds pretty residential streets in addition to the other parts set aside for commercial purposes. A little to one side of the city, on a prominent hill, stands the palace of the governor, and higher still towers the mountain topped by the signal station. What is most surprising and likewise surprising to the visitor familiar with much of the neighboring interior are the wooded hills about the city. These expanses, totalling in the neighborhood of 4,000 acres, are covered with young pines planted there under the forestry experts of the German administration.

"Part of this work has been due to the fact that the natives have practically devastated the forests in the years gone in order to obtain necessary fuel, and until the Germans came they made no efforts toward reforesting the denuded hillsides. The soil and the climate favor the cultivation of fruit. The Tsing Tau forestry division has engaged systematically in improving certain kinds of fruit and in fighting the prevailing native blights. Now various kinds of apples, pears, cherries and berries are available in ever-increasing quantities. This work has made a great impression upon the Chinese, not only in the province of Shantung but in even remoter sections of the country. The reforesting of barren and bleak stretches, carried on under the greatest difficulties, has brought students and commissions from afar to learn our methods at the Tsing Tau technical high school. The Chinese have recognized the importance of this work not only because of the wood thus made available, but likewise on account of the helpful influence of tree covered areas in time of drought.

"Why did Germany go to Tsing Tau? First, because like other nations interested in eastern Asia, we had to have control of a base where we could master in our own house, dock our ships, lay in supplies of coal and provisions, and where we could carry out naval and military manoeuvres unhindered. Tsing Tau was, therefore, laid out primarily as a naval base. It has fortifications of the most modern and formidable type to protect it against the attacks of an enemy seeking to take and to occupy the protectorate. Indeed, it is prepared to withstand a long siege by a large attacking force. The naval port has suitable wharves and machine shop facilities, besides a floating dock of a lifting capacity of 10,000 tons, and a huge crane capable of handling weights up to 150 tons. The personnel of the station numbers in the neighborhood of 3,000 officials and artisans.

"But Tsing Tau is still more important from a commercial viewpoint. During the first decade, from 1898 to 1908, the commerce of the port increased from something like 3,000,000 marks (\$750,000) to 100,000,000 marks (approximately \$25,000,000). From 1908 to 1912 this business has doubled. Later, too, shipping has increased until it numbers nearly one thousand vessels annually. In the beginning Tsing Tau was last in the line of about 40 of the Chinese ports open to Chinese trade. To-day, thanks to our industry, it ranks fifth in importance, although it must be remembered that quite one-third of all of China's exports pass out through Shanghai.

"Tsing Tau is now connected by rail with Peking and therefore has likewise direct communication by rail back to Europe via the trans-Siberian line. The connection is made over the Shantung railroad, built and controlled by German interests, which runs from Tsing Tau to Tsinanfu, the principal city in the province of Shantung. This important junction is connected with Nankin to the south and Tientsin to the north by a railroad built partly by German and partly by British capital. The commercial strategic advantage of these railway communications, and others that are building and planned by the Germans, help us to understand the vital part that Tsing Tau plays in the foreign business life of the Orient.

VALUE OF HELIGOLAND.

In the course of a letter to the Morning Post, Mr. Arnold White writes:— "Surely Mr. G. W. Prothero is mistaken in saying that we exchanged Heligoland for Zanzibar because we thought it was not worth having? What were the facts? A passage from notes of a conversation with the German emperor throws light on the point.

After referring to the defamations to which he was subjected in English music halls and comic papers and to his grievance with Lord Salisbury, because the premier would not let him have coaling stations, I asked:— "What about Heligoland? Your majesty got that trifle for nothing?"

"Nothing!" he roared. "Is Zanzibar nothing? Is Mombasa nothing?" "But," I said, "neither was German property. Your majesty exchanged something that no more belonged to you than to us for something that did belong to us by the best title in the world—conquest."

"Ho, ho!" he said; "I do not agree."

May I add that so far from the cession of Heligoland having been discussed or considered by authority, the admiralty was not consulted.

The time may not have arrived to publish the true history or our sacrifice of Heligoland, but it is an advertisement to statesmen to consult the sea lords before taking any irrevocable step affecting the sea power of Britain.

How Tommy Atkins Faced German Hordes

Correspondent Lost in Admiration of Magnificent Defensive Fight by British

Writing after the allies' retirement from Belgium the special correspondent of the New York Sun gives the following vivid description of the magnificent fighting qualities of Tommy Atkins at Bay:

I say without reserve that it has been sheer weight of numbers which has brought the Germans to their present position at the amazing rate of twenty-five miles a day. A moderate estimate of the losses of the Kaiser's troops places them at the ratio of about 5 to 1 of the allies. Bearing in mind that the French and British losses have not exceeded 40,000, at least five German army

corps, or 200,000 men, should now be out of action.

"Torrents of blood will flow," predicted Gen. von Bernhardi in his book "Germany in the War of the Future," "but we can afford it." This prediction has come to pass, but even German blood will run out of stocks.

In no respect, save possibly with light pieces of artillery and transport, have the Germans shown superior training or equipment. The advance on Paris has been made largely by motor lorry, an up-to-date method of invasion which has frequently made it necessary for our men to march as much as twenty-five miles a day at five or six miles an hour with hardly a halt.

The Daily Menu.

The British retreat is all the more regrettable, seeing that our field arrangements have been perfect. Here is the firing line menu, which is every bit as substantial if less delicate than the catering for the heroes of Liege.

One pound of bread, cheese and jam ad lib, 1½ pounds of beef for dinner, tea. There is also an allowance of rum and twenty ounces of tobacco a week. The British private, who is the world's record grouser, admits that there is never a day without a full menu being served.

Lest England has pictured the army in flight let it be said that this British trek has been something quite new in retreats, something very novel. Retreating units have not hitherto made it a hobby of turning round at odd moments and snatching their pursuers' hip and thigh and then continuing their retreat.

London already knows of the charge of the Ninth Lancers, an instance in point, when they were supported by the Scots Greys. They came back 300 short of the original 1,800, but the countryside through which they rode was lying thick with German corpses.

"Can't Shoot for Toffee."

Take again the maxim volte face of the — (name cut out). "We came up than we could shoot down," says a survivor. "They could not have lost fewer than a couple of thousand in under an hour, but it was lucky for the British that little of their deadly artillery was near. They cannot shoot for toffee. They hold their rifles to their hips and pot away, occasionally getting us in the legs. Then what happens? We have to retreat again. We have hardly been able to pick up any of our wounded with this eternal retreating. The British missing may number 10,000, but I'll wager not half of this number are dead if the German Red Cross has been doing its work."

The Germans detest cold steel. A mass of 10,000 strong got it one day with a vengeance. All of the wounded had to be treated while they were lying face downward. We lost 120 men all told.

In connection with this engagement comes the only positive evidence of German brutality to the wounded. One man was found in a hospital here. He had been a corporal in —. He was badly wounded and sought refuge in a pile of corn. He was discovered by Uhlans, who stripped him and kicked him all over the body.

Says Ears Were Cut Off.

There is a French victim here who lost his ears. He declares they were removed by a patrol, but the doctors say that one, at least, was blown off by a bullet.

Tommy Atkins fails to understand a retreat made for strategic reasons. One British soldier said to me:

"They haven't wasted any time at home teaching us to retreat. All this is new to us chaps. If they don't tell us to go for them pretty soon we shan't wait for no orders."

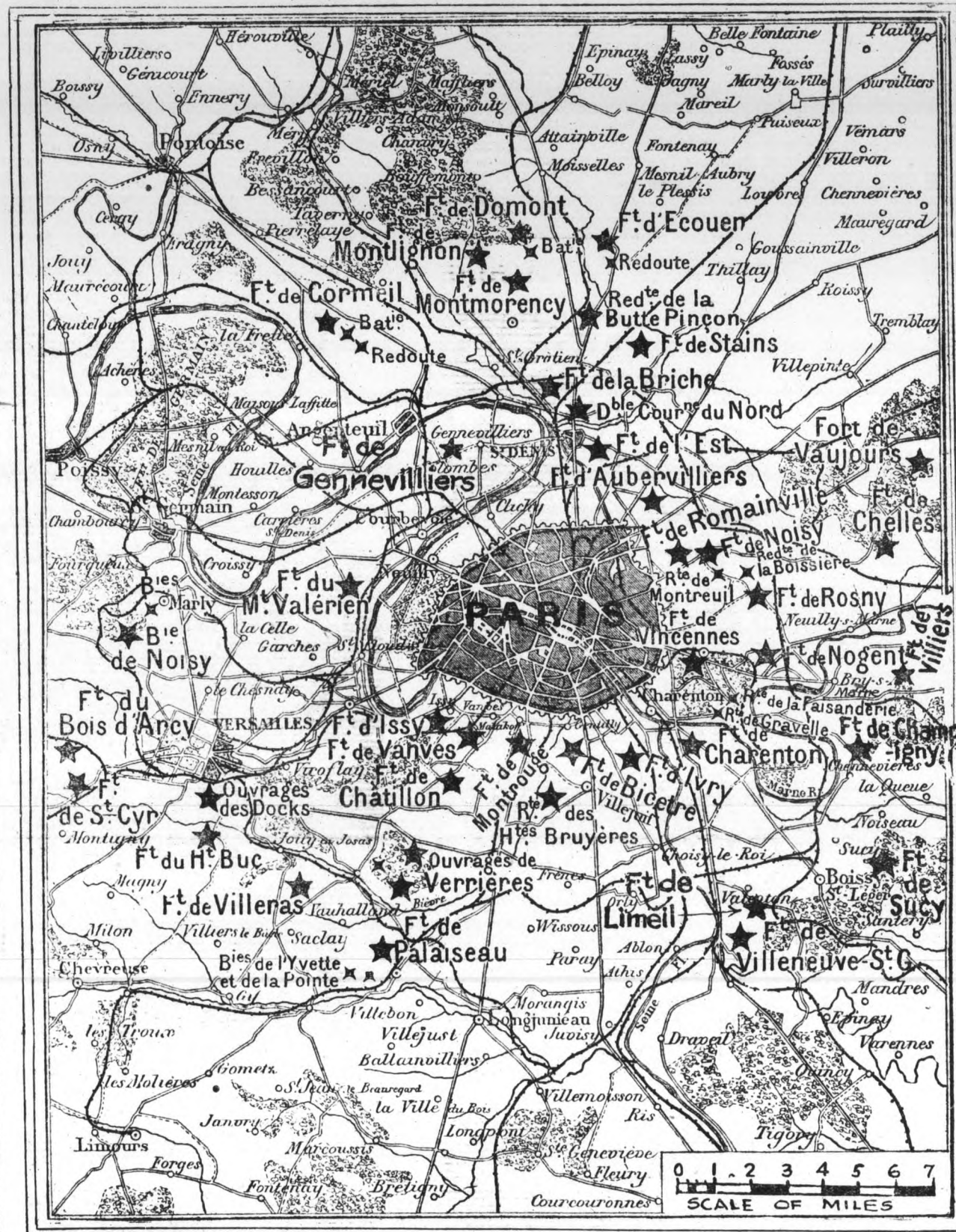
The British army is as much in its element in this ten days' retreat as a negro at the North Pole. For ten days the officers have been drilling it into the men that this 120-mile nonstop trek is a piece of strategy. Their answer, which is heard 100 times a day, is set forth above.

The Rouen papers praise the British troops.

"Do not let us despair before Paris," says one of them. "The British are according us to a marvellous degree. Nothing upsets them. They receive the German shock under fire with calm self-confidence which leaves one groping for a stronger word than admiration. The dash of their cavalry leaves the Uhlans blinking. Their artillery is rarely at fault. Their infantry display indescribable heroism and tenacity."

Won't Understand "Strategy."

But all this is lost on the British soldier. He never gets more than two hours sleep at night and then is back before the German horde. In vain I tried in amateur language to explain the strategy to the men, how the allies are uniting the various units and how presently they will get all the fighting they desire south of Paris, how Father Time has to be permitted to have such decisive say, how for the Germans before Paris, far from their base and semi-circled, it is now a case of all or nothing. The private soldier remains adamant.



Colonel Charles Repington, military expert of the London Times, discussing the German advance towards the outer defences of Paris, says:

"Paris was defended in 1870 and 1871 by a ring of detached forts and was garrisoned mainly by National Guards and a mobile force. It was not properly victualled, but energetic measures which were taken enabled it to hold out for four months.

"Since then there has been added to the old exterior fortifications a

new line of fortresses, and on this line of fortresses the active defence of the city will be made.

"The perimeter of these forts is about thirty-four miles. The new line of forts makes Paris a fortified province. It embraces in its defended area Enghien, Argenteuil, Versailles and the forests of St. Germain and Bondy. The perimeter is more than eighty miles.

"Starting from the north there are in succession Fort de Cormeille, Fort de Montmagnon, Fort de Domont, Fort de Montmorency and

Fort de Stains, all forming the line of the northern group. To the east there are Fort de Vaujours and Fort de Chelles.

"Between the Marne and the Seine come Fort de Vincennes, Fort de Champigny, Fort de St. Georges. To the south is Fort de Palaiseau, while on the hills from Fort de Palaiseau to Fort de Chatillon are batteries of heavy guns.

"On the west stand Fort de Villers, Fort de Haute Buc, Fort de St. Cyr and Fort de Marly, with numerous batteries.

"If Paris was invested the line held by the enemy would not be less than one hundred miles long, and if this line were held in the same strength as it was in 1870, no less than five hundred thousand men would be required to occupy it. Such numbers would materially weaken the German army to such an extent that it is possible that, instead of attacking the whole line of the French defence, the Kaiser's forces would have had to concentrate on some section of the line which they thought the weakest.

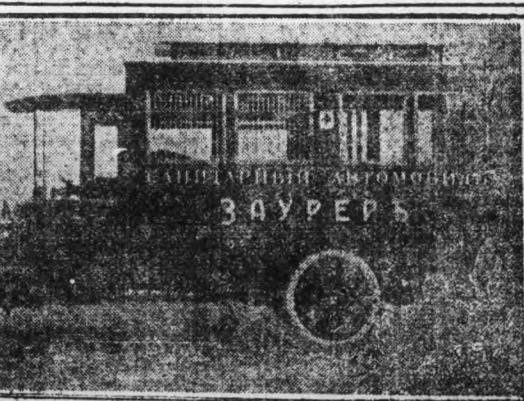
Automobiles of Great Value in the European Conflict



UTILITY TRUCK CONVERTED INTO CARRYALL FOR BRITISH TROOPS



MOBILIZATION OF FRENCH ARMY MOTOR TRUCKS



TYPE OF MOTOR AMBULANCE USED BY RUSSIA

One of the most noteworthy features of the present conflict in Europe is the remarkable success that all the armies have experienced in the use of motor vehicles. Whether used in the transportation of troops or supplies, in hospital service or in the movement of artillery, the automobile has proved itself most efficient and reliable.

NOTABLE NAMES IN ARMY DEATH LIST

Lieut.-Col. Lowther, Formerly
in Canada, is Among the
Injured

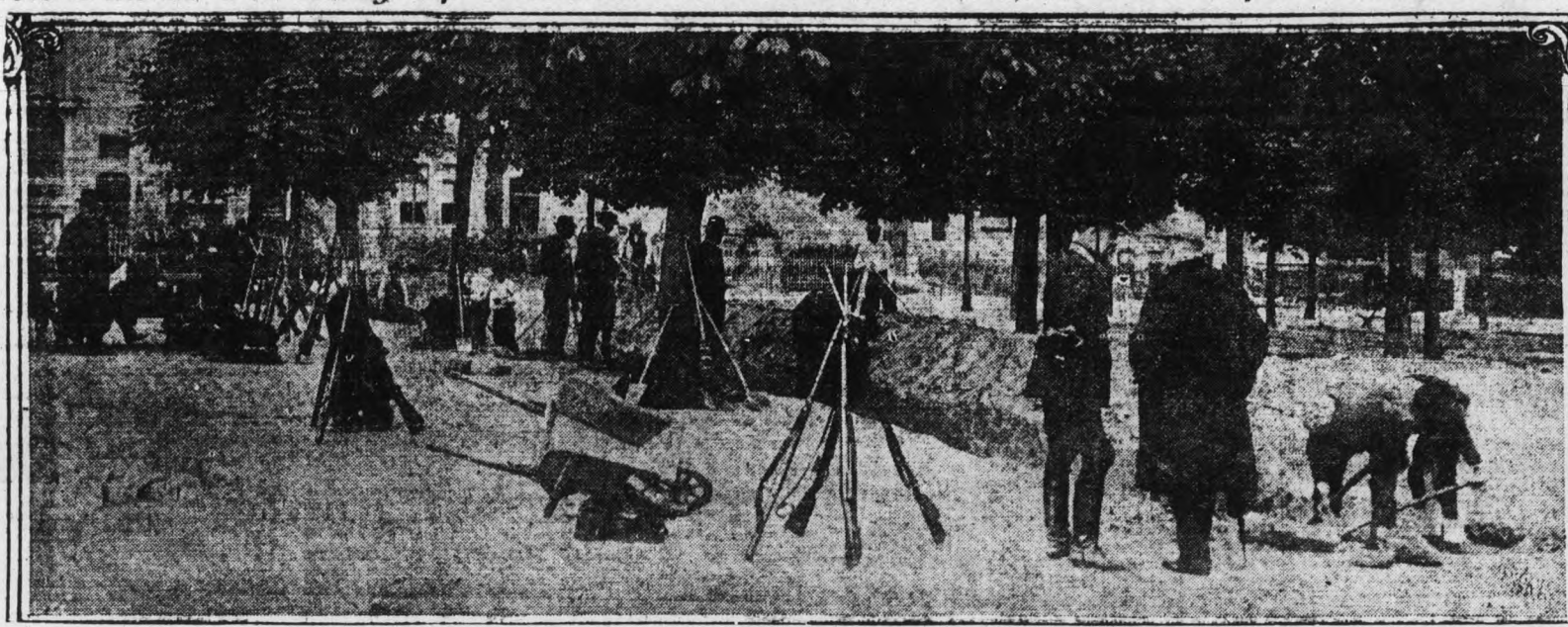
London, Sept. 20.—Captain R. N. Grenfell, the famous polo player of the Buckingham Yeomanry, attached to the Ninth Lancers, was among the officers killed in action in France. His name appears in the list under date of September 16, issued by the War Office last night.

The list also contained the names of Captain Lord Guernsey, of the Irish Guards, and Captain Lord A. V. Hay, also of the Irish Guards. Colonel F. R. F. Boileau, of the general staff, died of wounds.

The names are given of twenty officers killed, forty wounded, one who died of wounds and one missing.

The following casualty list was issued:

Civic Guards Throwing Up Trenches Near Brussels in Readiness to Repel German Advance



BOATS SOUGHT TO ESCAPE REGULATIONS

Patrol Boat at Esquimalt Acts;
Soldiers Attend Services
During Day

Sunday proved to be a much more pleasant day for the soldiers in camp about Victoria than the past few days. The day was quietly spent by the various units, but the return of brighter weather, while it did not immediately make the grounds drier, was welcomed by the men, who moved about under conditions more normal than has been possible for some days past. The discontinuance of the rains did not mean so much to the men at the Willows and the drydock and navy yard, as to those of the Fifth Regiment in camp at Macaulay Plains, who of all greeted the better conditions with joy.

The routine duties of the day were broken by divine service. The men of the 88th Fusiliers marched to St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, where service was conducted in the forenoon by

EUROPEAN WAR MAP



sued from the general headquarters of the expeditionary force last night:

Killed—

Bond, Lieut. R. H., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Cathcart, Captain A. E., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Denroche-Smith, Lieut. A. J., 18th Hussars.
Foljamb, Major H. F. B., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Forster, Second Lieut. J. B., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Henriques, Lieut. R. L. Q., Rifle Brigade.
Jenkinson, Captain J. B., Rifle Brigade.
Johnstone, Major J. H. W., Royal Field Artillery.
Montessor, Lieut.-Col. E. H., Royal Sussex Regiment.
Pelham, Lieut. the Hon. H. L., Royal Sussex Regiment.
Seabrooke, Temporary Second Lieut. J. H., Intelligence Department.
Thompson, Second Lieut. G. S. R., King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Wounded.

Balfour, Second Lieut. O. H. C., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Brown, Captain G. H., Coldstream Guards.
Browne, Second Lieut. the Hon. M. P. D., Coldstream Guards.
Bushell, Second Lieut. C., Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Cameron, Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. J. G., Cameron Highlanders.
Constable-Maxwell, Second Lieut. I. S. J., Cameron Highlanders.
Edwards, Captain G. J., Coldstream Guards.
Illison, Lieut. C. T., King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Grant, Major C. J. C., Coldstream Guards.
Greatwood, Captain F. W., Lincolnshire Regiment.
Hayes, Lieut. W., Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Heath, Captain M. G., Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Hesselline, Captain J. E. N., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Jackson, Captain G. J., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Jeff, Major R. G., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Johnson, Lieut. W. T., South Wales Borderers.
Kenny, Lieut. B. M., Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Lowther, Lieut.-Col. H. C., D.S.O., Scots Guards.

MacDonald, Lieut. R. M., Cameron Highlanders.
MacLachlan, Lieut.-Col. B., Cameron Highlanders.
McLachlan, Second Lieut. J. W. F., Cameron Highlanders.
McNamara, Captain A. E., Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Mellor, Lieut. J. S., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Nicholson, Major G. S. W., Royal Field Artillery.
Pilot-Moodie, Lieut. G. F. A., Royal Scots Greys.

Pilleau, Major H. C., D.S.O., Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Ponsonby, Lieut.-Col. J., D.S.O., Coldstream Guards.
Pringle, Lieut. R. S., Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Schreever, Lieut. E. C. A., Royal Field Artillery.
Stanley-Creek, Captain R. E. S., Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Stewart-Murray, Maj. Lord George, the Black Watch.

Tuftnell, Second Lieut. C. E., Coldstream Guards.
Lieut. the Hon. H. L. Pelham, of the Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed, was a brother of the Earl of Chester.

Major C. J. C. Grant, of the Coldstream Guards, wounded, is the son-in-law of the Earl of Rosebery. He was wounded during the campaign in South Africa.

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Lowther, of the Scots Guards, was until last year military secretary to the Duke of Connaught at Ottawa. He served in South Africa during the war there and was later military attaché at Paris, Madrid and Lisbon.

Major H. C. Pilleau, of the Royal West Surrey Regiment, wounded, served in South Africa, was twice mentioned in dispatches, and won the D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col. John Ponsonby, of the Coldstream Guards, wounded, comes of a fighting family. He is the son of the late Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby and a brother of Sir Frederick Ponsonby, governor of Bombay. Earl Grey is a cousin. He has seen more service than the average soldier, having served in Uganda, Matabeleland and South Africa.

MINORITY HAS HALF OF FERTILE EARTH

(Continued from page 1.)

30,000,000 mark, which therefore may be accepted as the extreme limit of the earth's area of fertility.

"Centuries of practical experience have demonstrated the fact that these fertile lands will not support on an average more than 100 human beings per square mile, from which it is fair to estimate that the world's population is limited necessarily to 3,000,000,000 people.

"Already it has exceeded more than half for this limit, and it needs only a brief calculation to show how, under natural conditions, the earth's population of 1,600,000,000 will reach the 3,000,000,000 mark in a few generations.

"Of the earth's fertile area the United States controls about 4,000,000 square miles, and Great Britain about 12,000,000, a total of 16,000,000 square miles, or more than half of the earth's available acreage. The English-speaking population of the United States is about 60,000,000, while that of Great Britain and her colonies is about 60,000,000, making a total of English-speaking population of 120,000,000 in the world's population of more than ten times that number.

"These figures are highly significant. They show that the English-speaking race, composing only one-tenth of the world's population, controls more than half of the earth's fertile area in the face of the remaining nine-tenths of the world's population. How long will it be before the 1,500,000,000 people of various bloods

who are now confined to less than half of the earth's fertile area will take up arms against the 150,000,000 English-speaking people who are holding more than one-half of the world's fertile area?

"In the light of these facts, pregnant with appalling possibilities, can we not appreciate the wisdom of British statesmen who for several hundred years have insisted on maintaining the fighting strength of Britannia's navy to a point where it would be equal to that of the combined strength of any two possible adversaries?

"Can we not see that by the very means of this naval policy that Britain gained the supremacy of the seas; that the English-speaking race was able to secure for its posterity 16,000,000 square miles of the most desirable lands on the surface of the globe?

"To be sure the cost of maintaining enormous fleets all these years was a serious burden to the taxpayers. But how infinitesimally small the sum total of Britain's naval expenditures for a thousand years appears when compared with the incalculable value of territory controlled by the English-speaking race to-day.

"Nearly every other race in the world, for centuries, had neglected their sea forces. They could not see their utility. The expense was great. It was wicked to keep on building craft merely for war purposes, when every few years those craft became obsolete and were relegated to the junk heap.

"The money could be put to better use in the construction of merchant vessels or in the erection of schools, places of science and art. It is the height of folly to squander these millions every year on quarrelsome war

craft when we need better roads and innumerable other public improvements.

"Let Britain amuse herself by squandering her substance in a fool policy of building fighting ships which are to be torn apart and sent to the dump heap again. We will place our money in substantial improvements which our children's children will enjoy and bless us for them.

"Such were the sentiments expressed for generations by the 'Little Navy' or 'No Navy at all' races of the world. All this time, however, Britain persistently and consistently continued on her great navy policy, with the result that to-day the English-speaking race, if it has not inherited the earth, has literally inherited more than half of it while the remaining nine-tenths of the world's population for decades have been in death grapples among themselves over miserable parcels of land that remain in the 'short weight' half of the earth's fertile area."

PURCHASE OF HORSES STOPPED.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—The purchasing of horses for the British army, which has been conducted here for some time, has stopped. It is understood the reason for purchasing no more at the present time is due to lack of room at Montreal.

REOPEN RATE CASE

Washington, Sept. 19.—The interstate commerce commission to-day decided to reopen the eastern advance rate case and will begin hearings here on October 19. A formal order to that effect was prepared.

the Rev. W. Baugh-Allen, the men afterward marching back to quarters. For the men of the Fifth Highlanders service was held at the Willows camp at 11 a. m. by Rev. Dr. Campbell, chaplain of the regiment. The band of the Fusiliers had an engagement to play a concert at Beacon Hill park this afternoon.

The absolute necessity of all boats conforming to the regulations which the authorities have found it necessary to put in force was indicated last night, when no less than three small craft, launches, ran foul of the men on guard in the patrol-boat which guards the waters about the drydock. Between nine and ten two boats, separated only by a short period were seen through the thick darkness to be passing. They were challenged by the soldiers, but both failed to return the countersign. This caused the soldiers to fire warning shot. Those in charge of one of the boats thought it prudent to bring their craft to a stop, and explain themselves to the guards. The men in uniform administered a sharp warning to them and made it plain that the regulations were to be obeyed, and that ignorance of them was not sufficient excuse as ample publicity had been given to the fact that they had been put in force. Persons seeking to avoid the rules and use the waters as under ordinary conditions did so at their own risk.

The other of the two boats seen made good its escape under the obscurity of the night.

About midnight a third launch was perceived by the soldiers on guard, and it was also stopped and called on for an explanation. Those in charge had their attention also forcibly called to the fact that the regulations must be obeyed.